THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not reque t a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths mills, Rolers for roling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small Kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worated wiastcoating, Albions, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulet Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells*, suitable for the Military.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813. J. B.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines compietely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

FLOUR

For Sale at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL, by wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.—Also, as usual, Middlings, Shipstuff, and Bran, Chopped Rye, Chopped Corn, Boulted Conr Meal, and various other Stuffs not mentioned.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

TO RENT,

THE STORE adjoining Mr. GRAHAM'S Tavern, at the corner of Wood and Water Streets. It has been occupied by Mr. George Sutton, for some years, and is well known to be an excellent stand for business. Possession can be had the first of April. For terms apply to Mr. GRAHAM, Innkeeper.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

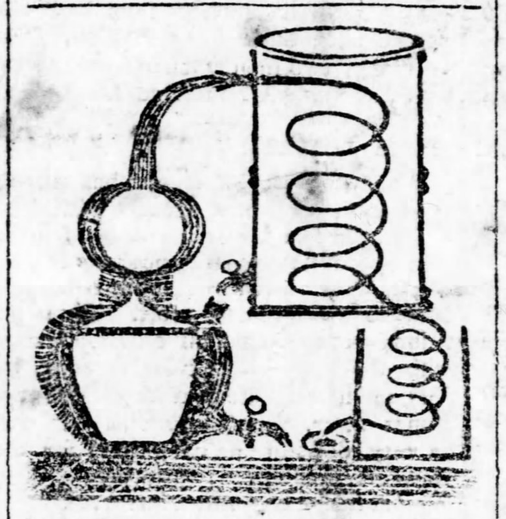
in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kennawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
heet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR,

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Taylor trade, named THOMAS ROSS, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: took with him a variety of clothing. A handsome reward will be given to whoever will deliver said Apprentice to the subscriber.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

March 16, 1813.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER I.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HAVING it in contemplation publickly to express my sentiments on the enormous LOANS called for by our rulers, to enable them to prosecute the War against Great Britain; it seems proper first to make some observations on the war itself; for if it be just and necessary, the best efforts of every Citizen should be used for its effectual support, & its speedy and successful issue; but if it be unjust and unnecessary; if it derives its origin from the malevolent and selfish passions, veiled in the garb of honor and patriotism—it cannot be too strongly marked with terms of reprobation.

MR MADISON'S WAR,

Has been already examined, and its character delineated by one of the ablest writers and best Citizens of our Country. It would be alike unnecessary and improper to travel over his ground.

I have long entertained the opinion, that the few men who for the last twelve years have moved all the springs of public action—directed all public measures—and aimed to fix the destinies of our Country—intended to involve it in a war with G. Britain;—to indulge their inveterate hatred of that Country; to subserve the views of France; and to secure themselves in the possession of power. For to the passions and prejudices of the people in favor of the French and against the English, which those men have zealously and perseveringly excited and cherished, they are deeply indebted for the power now in their hands. This is so true that for many years past their partizans have deemed it sufficient, to ruin any man in the eyes of the people, to pronounce him a friend to G. Britain; or in their language of vulgar abuse, a British Tory. And this is the lot of every independent Citizen who expresses his abhorrence of the abominable acts of the French, and condemns the mischevious and unwarrantable measures of his own government.

While France assumed and bore the name of a Republic, professing the broadest principles of liberty; and uninformed as were most men (myself among the number) as to the nature of French liberty and French republicanism, the American friends of France had an apology for their French partialities—partialities for a "sister republic."

But a few years were sufficient to show, that in the name of liberty the rulers of republican France put in practice the most horrible and merciless tyranny at home, and the most ambitious and unprincipled projects of conquest, in relation to all the neighboring nations; among them, overturning every government and state which bore the name of a republic. But this display of the most detestable tyranny & ambition by France, abated nothing in the zeal of a certain portion of her American partizans for her cause; not even when the government of that Country, seized by a singie tyrant, exhibited the most ferocious cruel and bloody despotism that ever afflicted the Christian world:—A demonstration that the professions of liberty and republicanism, with which those French partizans filled the public ear, were all false and hollow. The real lover of justice and liberty, the friend to the rights of mankind, must instinctively hate tyranny, under every form, and however, exescised, whether by many, by a few, or by one. Why the same men hate England, and with a passion probably surpassing their love to France, may be accounted for: but the investigation would require more detail and illustration than time permits or the occasion requires. Suffice it to say, that this hatred on one hand, and love & subserviency on the other, while they contributed to preserve the public power in their hands, effectually barred a settlement of our differences with Great Britain.

I should speak more correctly if I said, that the scope and indulgence given to those passions combined with the love of power, originated some, and have aggravated and maintained all these differences. I say further, that the course of their proceedings and their own official documents are sufficient to satisfy discerning, candid and unprejudiced inquirers after truth, that it has been the inveterate determination of the Presidents Jefferson & Madison not to make a general treaty, comprehending all the subjects in question with G. B. on any terms compatible with her safety and independence. I go still further, and add, on my responsibility at the bar of truth—and, if Mr. Jefferson please, at the bar of justice—That amidst a profusion of amicable professions towards G. Britain, and multiplied declarations of a sincere desire to adjust all differences between that Country and the U. States; and when he had been long carrying on negociations for a general treaty of Amity and Commerce with that nation, by his Minister in London—to whom by his Secretary of State, Mr. Madison, those multiplied professions of friendship and conciliation were communicated; Mr. Jefferson avowed to one of his friends (in these words, or words of the same import) "That in truth he did not wish for any treaty with G. Britain"! This shameless avowal of his Machiavelian policy, appears to have been made about the time when he rejected the treaty which his own favorite ministers, Monroe and Pinckney, had negociated with the British Government; and will account for the rejection without his laying it before the Senate for their advice. For notwithstanding the ill placed confidence of some, and the devotion of others, to his system of administration, it was possible the Senate might have advised its ratification.

Mr. Jefferson well knowing the intrinsic difficulties attending the question of *impressments*, and the former unsuccessful attempts, as well as the long and fruitless efforts of its own ministers, to settle it by treaty, it must have appeared to him highly probable, nay, morally certain, that G. B. never renounce its claim of right, nor by a formal treaty stipulation absolutely relinquish the practice of impressing her own seamen from neutral merchant vessels on the high seas.—Hence arises the presumption, that Mr. Jefferson make that relinquishment a *sine qua non*, an *indispensable condition*, in any treaty to be negociated with that Country; because it would insure the gratification of his wish "*to have no treaty with England.*"

The British Commissioners frankly told Monroe and Pinckney, that the board of admiralty, and the Law-Officers of the Crown, were united in the opinion that the right in question (of taking British seamen from neutral merchant vessels) was well founded, and ought not to be relinquished; and that under such circumstances no ministry would venture to relinquish it, however pressing the emergency might be. With this knowledge of the fact, and with the official document in his hand, Mr. Madison might very safely renew the warm professions of his predecessor and fellow labourer, of his sincere desire to adjust all differences, and to settle the terms of a friendly and Commercial intercourse with G. B. without the hazard of being surprised into a treaty, while he continued to insist on the relinquishment of impressments of British seamen from American merchant vessels: a renunciation which he now continues to insist on as the condition of peace: as it is the only remaining alledged cause of pretence for persisting in the war: which therefore must continue during the four coming years of Mr. Madison's presidency—unless the people, in the exercise of their rightful and constitutional powers, compel him to make peace.

With my personal knowledge of the characters and conduct of the men who for twelve years have directed and controled the affairs of our Country, and with the evidences existing of the real origin of the war—of which the alledged causes were but pretences—I have had no hesitation in pronouncing it an unnecessary, unjust, and now especially, a wanton and profligate war. With such views of the nature & origin of the war, it will be impossible for me, as a member of the national legislature, to give my vote for men or money to continue it. We have seen that the men who declared the war—fearful of losing their popularity, and of hazarding the re-election of Mr. Madison—last year refused to lay the taxes indispensably necessary to support it, or even to pay the interest of the monies loaned for that purpose. Another session has passed away, and still no taxes has been laid—although taxes alone, and those heavy beyond all example, can furnish funds equal to the redemption of the enormous public debt they have incurred and are incurring.

It is an acknowledged maxim, founded in reason and experience, that funds, actually provided for the reimbursement of public loans, are essential to the establishment and support of public credit.—Those therefore who lend their money to the government without such funds & so without any security—acting with their eyes open—will merit no consideration hereafter. Will it be said that the *faith* of the U. S. is *pledged* for the repayment of the loans? So was their *faith pledged* to redeem the Continental Money, which Congress issued, to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, to carry on the war of our revolution—a just and necessary war: yet that pledge was never redeemed.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 8, 1813.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 19.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Sinclair dated U. States Schooner Adeline, Chesapeak Bay, March 11, 1813.

I was until the 10th inst reaching the mouth of the Potomac, where I received direct information that the enemy were in Lynhaven Bay with four 74's, five frigates and some small vessels; and that two other frigates, with two armed Baltimore built schooners and a sloop, were off New-Point light, committing depredations in every inlet and on every Bay craft they could come across. I immediately proceeded down the Bay, and at midnight made a harbor under Gwinns' island, the wind being ahead and a prospect of bad weather. After having anchored in a line across the channel with two gunboats in company (the other not being able to fetch in had gone into the Rappahannock) I was hailed from an armed schooner, within us, to know who we were. I informed him, and upon requiring to know who he was, he went to quarters immediately and ordered my boat aboard him. I had anchored with springs upon our cables and our men at quarters. I ordered him to let me know who he was, and upon his insisting on my boats being sent to him, I fired a musket a head of him, which he instantly returned with a broadside of round and grape-shot with a constant fire of small arms. Being well assured from this conduct, that it was one of the enemy's Schooners, I opened a fire on her from this vessel, and in 15 or 20 minutes silenced her, I now ceased firing and desired the nearest gun boat to hail him and to know if he had struck to us, and who he was. He made no reply but immediately renewed the action. I then ordered a general fire from all the vessels, and in about the same length of time silenced him a second time. He acted, upon our ceasing our fire, precisely as he had before done, and it was now half an hour before he was a third time silenced. Although his conduct did not deserve a third indulgence, yet humanity induced me to stop the effusion of blood which our well directed fire must evidently have caused on board his vessel. I was now in the act of sending an officer on board him to take possession, when I discovered he had made sail and was endeavoring to make his escape under cover of the darkness of the night. I immediately cut my cable and made sail after him; but after a running fight of half an hour, his great superiority of sailing and the extreme darkness of the night effected his escape. The last we saw of him he appeared to be on a wind down the bay. This proceedure added to his other conduct, and his having as I am informed by the inhabitants of this place, anchored here just at night without showing any coulors, confirms me in the opinion of his being one of their light cruizers. He has no doubt suffered severely in killed and wounded, as we were at all times in good grape and cannister distance, and from the quantity of his bulwarks, which were floated on shore near where he lay, his hull must have been as much shattered as we could see his rigging appear to be, by the light from the guns.

Our damage has been very trifling, only one man severely wounded, and our rigging a little cut. I cannot say too much in praise of all the officers & crew of this vessel."

Extract of a letter from Lt. Sinclair dated, U. States schooner Adeline, Chesapeak Bay, March 13, 1813.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have this day received information that the unknown vessel we engaged on the 10th at night, and of which I gave you the particulars in my letter of the 11th was his Britannic Majesty's schooner Lottery, and that she sunk that night, before she could reach the Fleet at New-Point Comfort.

COMMODORE RODGERS.

A gentleman now in this city, who was on board the British Squadron in the Chesapeak on the 11th ult. has given us the following, as the substance of a conversation between capt. Byron of the Belvidera, and himself. A desire to do an act of justice to Commodore Rodgers, induces us to give it a place in this day's Courier.

Capt. Byron observed that he understood that com. Rodgers had been censured in the United States, for his conduct while in chase of the Belvidera; but he conceived the censure unmerited by the commodore, as, in his opinion, every thing had been done on board the President which could have contributed towards the capture of his ship. When the squadron first gave chase to the Belvidera, they gained upon her very fast, and B. considered his vessel as lost; but as a last resort, when the President was coming up within gun-shot of the Belvidera, orders were given to cut away the anchors, stave the water casks, and throw overboard the boats and every thing movable, which could be spared, and could tend to lighten the ship; as soon as this had been done, it was observed that the Belvidera began to draw from the chase; which being discovered by com. Rodgers, he opened his fire upon her, in the hope of disabling some of her spars, and thereby enable him to come up with her. Capt. B. declared that the fire from the President was extremely well directed, almost every shot taking effect, and that to the circumstance above related, and the wind at the same time becoming more light, was his escape to be attributed and not to any want of judgement or exertion on the part of Com. Rodgers. A declaration like this, coming from an enemy, should be taken as conclusive evidence of good conduct, in a transaction which has heretofore, in the minds of many been involved in much doubt.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City,
March 19, 1813

GENERAL ORDERS.

The frontiers of the U. S. will be divided into 9 military districts, as follows—viz:

Massachusetts and New Hampshire,	No. 1
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	No. 2.
New York, (from the sea to the highlands,) & to the state of N. Jersey,	No. 3.
Pennsylvania, from its eastern limit to the Allegh'y Mountains, and Delaware,	No. 4.
Maryland and Virginia,	No. 5.
The two Carolinas and Georgia,	No. 6.
The states of Tennessee, Louisiana, and the Mississippi territory,	No. 7.
Kentucky, Ohio, & the territorial governments of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan,	No. 8.
Pennsylvania, from the Allegheny Mountains to its western limit, New York, north of the highlands, and Vermont,	No. 9.

To each of these districts will be assigned a commanding officer of the army of the United States, and a competent staff.

The following rules are prescribed with regard to militia drafts:

1st. All militia detachments in the service of the United States, must be made under the requisition of some officer of the U. S. (regularly authorised to make such requisition) on the executive authority of the state, or of the territory, from which the detachments shall be drawn.

2d. In these requisitions shall be expressed the number of privates, noncommissioned and commissioned officers, required; which shall be in the same proportions to each other, as obtain in regular army. The looser method of requiring regiments or brigades, will be discontinued.

3d. So soon as one hundred privates, eight non-commissioned, and five commissioned officers, shall have been organized as a company under any requisition as aforesaid, they will be mustered, inspected, and received into the service of the U. States; and upon the rolls and reports made in consequence thereof, they will be entitled to pay, &c.

And,

4th. Payment will be made through the regimental pay- master in all cases in which the corps shall be organized as a regiment; and in all cases in which it shall fall short of the number necessary to that organization, by the pay master accompanying the army or division to which it may belong.

By order of the Secretary of War.
T. H. CUSHING,
Adj. General.

WILMINGTON, MARCH 17.

The Poicters, of 73 guns, & the Acasta, of 44 guns, left the Chesapeake on the 9th inst. for the purpose of blockading the Delaware; and on Sunday last they were seen 18 miles up the bay; which has caused considerable (though we hope unnecessary) alarm. It would however be prudent for the towns on the Delaware to arm for self defence—the best means of preventing attack is to be prepared for it.

RICHMOND, March 15.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as this paper was going to press we were informed by a gentleman who brought dispatches for the Government, that an engagement took place on the Pianketank river in Middlesex county on the night of the 10th inst. between three of our gunboats from Washington (on their way to Norfolk) and a British vessel of considerable force. The action lasted about two hours, when the enemy sheared off, after being much injuree.—It is supposed that a number of the British were killed; a number of hats &c &c were found afloat the next morning.——The gun boats sustained but trifling damage; a lieutenant of one of the boats was slitely wounded.

Vir Argus.

A letter from Norfolk, received this morning, says that four persons had been taken into custody suspected of being spies. It adds, that the evidence against one of them was so strong that it was believed he would be executed.

ib.

A person suspected of being a British spy has been taken up and committed to the city prison in Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 20.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

"*Cedar creek, (Del.) March* 17.

"The sloop Eliza and Mary, Robins, from Philadelphia and Lewistown, was burn. on Monday night. Col. Painter's schooner was saved by the militia of Lewis and Milton. Last night a schooner from Charleston for Philadelphia, was run ashore at the mouth of Town creek, the people took out two guns and what ammunition she had, and with the militia opposed four barges full of men, sent from the ships—they succeeded in burning her to the water's edge. One gunboat might have prevented all this. A part of the militia will be called out immediately by the Governor."

"*From New-Castle, March* 18.

"I have just time to inform you, that I have boarded a shallop, who came out of Cohensy creek yesterday evening at 4 o'clock, the captain of which states to me, that an express had arrived at Bridgetown yesterday, from Morris's river, informing, that the day previous, the enemy had paid them a visit, and had burnt four shallops (names not known) and also, a light house erected at the mouth of said river, and had carried off several head of cattle and sheep, and said *they intended to proceed up as soon as possible.*"

On Monday last, a schr. with a load of wood, laying above Maurice's river, saw two British boats pass up the Bay, but suspecting on their return that they might take them, the schooners people went on shore and mustered 16 or 17 hands, with arms, to defend themselves. At night a row boat came out of Maurice's river, and made for the schooner. The people on board the schr. hailed the boat several times, but receiving no answer fired into her, on which the boat immediately returned the fire, when they discovered their mistake, as they were both Americans, though they had suspected each other to be British. The schr. had two men wounded, and in the boat there was 1 killed and 3 wounded.

From the Norfolk Ledger, March 13.

Since our last the enemy has taken a position in Hampton Roads, with four ships, three of the line, and one frigate. The uppermost ship is opposite to Hampton, and the other three about equal distances to Old Point Comfort. These positions have stopped all communication with the Bay, and render (except for very small craft) the communication with James river, very hazardous. It will be very difficult and dangerous for the Hampton mail to pass in future.

Another account, same date.

James river is completely blockaded. The northern mail has not arrived for 3 days. A little skirmish took place last evening, between a tender to the Constellation with 80 men, and the English tenders that had gone up James river.

We are now under a more rigorous blockade than ever. There are 8 frigates in Hampton Roads, which cut off every communication to or from your place.—No kind of a vessel or boat can either go out or come in to the Roads without being overhauled. We fear every vessel or boat from Baltimore, bound into the Roads, must be captured. We would advise no shipments to be made for this place in any craft whatever, as they cannot get in; neither can any thing pass this to the eastern shore. You had better name this to the packets.

A letter dated at Sackett's Harbour, March 8, says.—"The English threaten an attack on this place—but they will meet with a warm reception should they attempt it. There are 84 pieces of cannon afloat—about 8500 troops, and 700 sailors. It is supposed our force will cross on the ice to attack Kingston, in a short time; all the sleighs have been taken up to go Rome for the ammunition and provisions for the army."—*Nat. Ad.*

We understand that a letter was received in town yesterday, giving intelligence from Sackett's Harbour as late as the 8th inst. The amount is, that all was then safe; but that Sir George Prevost was at Kington with 8000 men, and had pledged himself to his troops to conduct them to Sackett's Harbour for the purpose of destroying the flotilla, and capturing the provisions and munitions of war, at that station.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A letter from a gentleman of Champlain, to the Editor of the Vermont Mirror, dated March 3, says:—"It is now tolerably healthy in this place. Judicious men say, that as many as 700 soldiers have died in Plattsburgh. It is now healthy there. There is som movements in the camp. Two hundred sleighs were ordered there last nights. Some think an attempt will be made on the Isle Aux Nois."

From Newport, March 13.

Arrived, privateer brig Yankee, Wilson, 15 guns, from a cruise on the coast of Africa and Brazil—has taken 8 prices, 62 guns, 196 men, 406 muskets, and $296,000 worth of property. The Yankee has on board 32 bales fine goods, 6 tons ivory, and $40,000 worth gold dust. The Yankee looked in at every port, harbour, factory, town, &c. on the coast of Africa—touched at several Portuguese islands for water and supplies.

BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The following was copied from the original letter at Milford, (Del.) by Mr. Parks, a young gentleman of this City.—Mr. Parks set out with it immediately for Wilmington, where he arrived just as the Citizens had assembled in town meeting—He handed them a Copy, and Gen. Stockton ordered out a troop of Cavalry to proceed to Lewistown, who marched forthwith. Mr. Parks arrived in this city yesterday, and left a similar copy at the Coffee House, for general information—He informs that our Delaware neighbors are in a state of continual anxiety and alarm.

[*Pol. Register.*

"*His Britannic majesty's ship Poicters, in the mouth of the Delaware, March* 16 1813.

"SIR,

As soon as you receive this, I must request you will send twenty live bullocks, with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and hay, to the Poicters, for the use of H. B. M. squadron now at this anchorage, which shall be immediately paid for at the Philadelphia prices. If you refuse to comply with this request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying the town.

"I have the honor
to be, Sir, your very
obedient servant,
J. P. BERRESFORD,
"Commodore, and Commanding the British squadron in the mouth of Delaware.

"To the Chief Magistrate
of Lewistown."

Arrived, ship Robert Waln, capt Page in 44 days from Lisbon.

Captain Page informs us, that he was brought to by the squadron blockading the Delaware and permitted to pass to Philadelphia, as he had not provisions to carry him to another port.—Captain P. speaks in handsome terms of Commodore Berresford's conduct, and says the Commodore informed him he was ignorant, at the time he requested a supply of provisions from Lewistown, that it would be high treason to comply with his request.

The British squadron consists of the Poicters, the Belvidera and some smaller vessels.

We are informed that Mr. Daschoff, left Washington City, six or seven days ago, to go on board the British squadron in Lynnhaven Bay, for the purpose of having an interview with Sir John Borlase Warren.

NEW ENEMY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

The following is an extract of a private letter:

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 21.

"Unfortunately discord between the European and Americans is beginning in Chili, & several of the former have been imprisoned at St. Jago, on the charge of real or supposed conspiracy. The Viceroy of Lima has issued letters of marque against vessels of the U. S. on the Coast of Chili, and four have been taken. We do not yet know if this measure extends to British vessels, which, however, is very likely, as the trade to the Coast of the Pacific has never been opened to foreigners by any legal authority, and under this uncertainty it would be running a great risk to send British ships there.

"Our political situation, as far as regards the interior, has for a long time been very far from favorable to America. The contending parties have prevented the admission of British goods in Peru, after passing through this city. It is hard to say where these differences will end, but my own opinion is, that the Americans in this part of the Continent will embrace the new Spanish Constitution, as by that they will be placed completely on an equal footing with the mother Country.

It is a curious fact that not a single successful action with the British has occurred this war, but what has been achieved by federalists—All the glory and honor which has been acquired has been through their exertions, skill and courage—yet these are the men that are called *Tories*—and who, for ten years past, have been hunted down and proscribed as enemies to the country, by the men in power.

[*Col. Chronicle.*

From London Papers, received at the office of the Register.

GEN. MOREAU'S AID.

A gentleman recently arrived from St. Petersburgh states, that Lt. Col. Rapatel, aid-de-camp to Gen. Moreau, had arrived there from America.

This officer resided a few weeks in London, on his way to the Baltic; and it was reported at the time, that he was the bearer of an unconditional offer of service from Gen. Moreau to the Emperor of Russia and the Crown prince of Sweden, in any great effort they were disposed to make for the deliverance of Europe.——Col. Rapatel had several interviews with ministers during his residence here, and, it is said, furnished most satisfactory proofs of the willingness of Gen. Moreau to take the field against the common enemy, at the head of a certain description of force, and commence operations in a particular part of Europe which he specified. There were circumstances, as we understand, which rendered it impossible for the British government to accede to the general's proposition at that moment, and Col. Rapatel proceeded to Gottenburgh. At the Swedish Court he was received with the utmost possible distinction, and Bernadotte, to whom he delivered letters from Moreau, offered him a command in the Swedish army, then preparing for the intended expedition.

Rapatel, however, pursued his journey to St. Petersburgh, passing through and minutely inspecting the Russian armies on his way, and was admitted, with Sir R. Wilson and other distinguished foreigners, to the conferences of the Russian Generals.—On his arrival in the Russian Capitol, Col. Rapatel was presented to the Emperor Alexander, who instantly made him an offer of his purse, and conferred upon him the rank of Col. in the quartermaster general's department of the Russian army; and he is now busily occupied in organizing an entirely new Commissariat, upon the French and English system.

It is understood that in future, until the Russian officers are accustomed to the duties of a vigilant and active Commissariat, these functions will be performed by such English, German, or emigrant officers, as may wish to enter the Russian service; the whole to be under the superintendance, *ad interim*, of Sir R. Wilson and Col. Rapatel. The services of the former are well known—the latter has served in the whole of gen. Moreau's campaigns.

BONAPARTE'S RETURN FROM
RUSSIA.

From the moment that the great Napoleon, the tutelary genius of Europe, and the father of the human race, left Moscow, the whole of his attention was bent on his own personal safety—for the attainment of this base and cowardly object, one hundred thousand men have died a thousand different deaths! Repeatedly his situation was critical in the extreme, even from the vengeance of his own starved followers—they cursed him as the author of their miseries. For a long time he rode in a close Carriage, surrounded by his half-famished and dispirited troops.

At length the men, indignant at seeing him sitting at ease, and feeling no part of the calamities he had so wantonly brot upon them, cried aloud, "*a bas la voiture!*" This call was not to be slighted—Bonaparte instantly quitted the vehicle and mounted his horse, covered with his cloak and muffled with fur. This condescension did not, however, appease his followers, half-naked, and famishing with cold: they again cried out, "*a bas le manteau!*" The great Napoleon, in compliance with the mandate of his soldiery, immediately threw off his cloak and fur, and in common with his men, exposed his person to all the inclemency of the weather.

However profiting by experience, the *sacred* squadron was immediately formed to protect the great emperor from the rising indignation of his own army, till an opportunity should be afforded of making his final escape. Since his arrival at Paris, the same spirit of disaffection has broken out among his wretched subjects—When his bust was broken in the street, the cry was, *a bas le scelerat!* The watch-word throughout Europe will speedily be the same!

New York, March 20.

At half past 2 o'clock we ascertained that the signal at the Narrows is for a British fleet——The troops at our Forts are ordered to prepare for defence—in case the fleet should approach the city.

[*Com. Adver.*

Albany, March 15.

From Sacket's Harbor,

We receive information almost daily. Our forces at that place is respectable, and is daily augmenting by patriotic militia, who are voluntarily marching to its defence. Col. Pike had arrived with his regiment from Plattsburgh. The troops were in health and in high spirits.

A spy has been overtaken on his way to the enemy, and plans of fortifications, of the position of the shipping, and an accurate statement of the disposition & amount of our forces, found upon him.—We understand he was tried by a court martial, found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

Gen. Lewis received a letter from gen Dearborn, on Saturday evening, stating that information had been received from the Canada side, that Governor Prevost had been to Montreal, and returned to Kingston with a reinforcement of 5000 men. The number is probably much exaggerated.

We have conversed with an intelligent officer from the Niagara frontier, who informs that the movements of the enemy indicated an intention to cross at Lewistown, that boats had been collected at Queenstown from Chippewa and fort George, there being but about 130 regulars and 100 militia in fort Erie and its neighborhood. Whether the offensive indications of the enemy were intended to deceive us as to their real force, or, were they a prelude to an intended attack, it is difficult to say. It is certain that the most efficient men has been selected and sent to Malden. Apprehensions of an immediate attack from Harrison had subsided, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice in the river Detroit.—Colonel Procter, it was understood had arrived in Fort Erie.

A letter from Albany, dated March 15 say "I am told to day that there is a letter in town from Gen Dearborn stating that Gov. Prevost was at Kingston with 12,000 regulars, some of which had been transported from N. Brunswick. The

American force at Sacket's Harbor estimated at 7,300 and daily encreasing. A battle is considered as inevitable. A Mr. Levingston has been hung at Sacket's Harbor as a spy."

FROM BUFFALO.

We have advices, that the troops which had been in winter quarters at 11 mile creek, had arrived at that place—and that the force at Buffaloe was estimated at 1800 effective men. A letter received by a gentleman in this city last evening, dated the 4th inst. at Buffaloe, says, "To-morrow it is supposed our troops intend doing something. All will depend on the officers. The men appear to be in good spirits, and are anxious to cross over."

CARLISLE, (Penn.) March 19.

On Friday last about 180 U. States light dragoons, under the command of major Laval, left this place on their march to Philadelphia, where they will probably receive orders to join the northern army.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) *March* 16.

Some movements have taken place among the corps which compose the army of the lower Mississippi. They are assembling at different points upon the left bank of the river, principally between Baton Rouge and the English Turn.—The regiment of volunteers raised in the Mississippi territory have gone to the former place.

Gen. Wilkinson is principally at la Petit Coquille, superintending the erection of a new military work at that place, intended as an outpost for the defence of New-Orleans. La Petit Coquille is at the mouth of the strait which carries the waters of lake Ponchartrain into the gulf of Mexico; it is between 30 and 40 miles from New-Orleans.

The Tennessee volunteers remain at their camp between Natchez and Washington. They have no other occupation but the military exercises in which they are continually engaged. The mail of the 28th ult. brought despatches from Gen. Wilkinson to Gen. Jackson. They related to different points of public service, on which those generals are communicating, but brought no orders of any kind.

The sick of the Tennessee volunteers are admirably provided for. Two miles from the camp on a healthy scite, well watered, is the public hospital; a large building, divided into many rooms, clean, and well ventilated. The sick are all sent to that place. On the 28th ult. there were 22 persons there; none dangerous. No one has died since the disembarkation at Natchez—Previous to the arrival of the Tennesseans Gen. Wilkinson had sent from New-Orleans supplies of rice, barley, chocolate, coffee, sugars, wine, and many other articles, for the use of the sick.

The medical stores were also well supplied. Of course the situation of the sick is the best that it could be.

Capt. Holmes of the 24th regiment U. States infantry, has been appointed by Gen. Wilkinson to inspect and muster the Tennessee volunteers.

The police of the camp is preserved with unabated rigor. An unprecedented degree of harmony prevails among the officers and men.

Intelligence from Mobile states, that the black troops there wear the scarlet uniform of the British army. The fort at that place mounts some sixty or eighty guns; but it is said that artillery men are wanting—The black officers are the lions of the day at Mobile; the civil magistrates sent there to administer justice in the name of the President of the United States have to lift their hats in their presence.

On the 2d inst. Gen. Wilkinson nor Gen. Jackson had any orders about the destination of the troops.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *March* 24.

Extract of a letter dated Union, (Ken.) March 10.

"I have but a few days returned from Kaskaskia. The inhabitants of that village, as well as the frontier, are very much alarmed. Information that can be relied on states a force at the mouth of the Ousconson river, of upwards of 3000 Indians, exclusive of British, headed by a Scotchman of the name of Art, who had been naturalized, and held a commission under our government at St. Louis. We also learn that the Indians had collected in considerable force at the Peoria towns, on the Illinois river, that were destroyed last fall by Governor Edwards. At St. Louis and St. Genevieve, the inhabitants are fortifying.—Numbers of the frontier inhabitants are abandoning their homes to seek safety along the Ohio. A most horrid massacre took place about six miles above the mouth of the Ohio; two families were destroyed, Clark's and Kennedy's, and mangled in the most shocking manner; there is no doubt but this was done by a party of twelve Indians who were runners to the southern tribes with the news of Winchester's defeat, as their trail had been discovered crossing the road leading from the Saline to Kaskaskia a few days before the murder; they had been pursued, but too late. A man was killed a few days ago near the falls of the little Wabash, twenty miles from the Saline; a party is now in pursuit, but I fear too late. A man and his little son, that lived on the Goshen road about forty miles from the Saline, had went a few days ago to his nearest neighbour, twenty miles off, for corn; on their return, he and his son fell a sacrifice. My God! to think and know that this extensive and weak frontier is left without assistance. The war must be more ably conducted this spring, or the nation's credit suffer."

Col. R. M. Johnson is authorised by the general government, to raise 10 companies of mounted men, to consist of 100 or 120 men each, to serve 4 months: 3 lieutenants will be allowed to each company—The privates will receive liberal wages of *one* dollar per day while in service. Instructions will shortly issue, and probably a list of appointments.

By a law of congress 16 companies of rangers are to be raised forthwith, as an auxilary force for the defence of the territories—term of service 12 months.

The rout of the late requisition of 1500 men is altered—they are ordered to march by the way of Cincinnati—the company from this county will march on Saturday next.

LEXINGTON, *March* 23.

The two Regiments of Kentucky troops under marching orders, will rendezvous at Lexington, Cynthiana and Falmouth, on Monday next. They will proceed by way of Cincinnati, instead of Chillicothe.

Chillicothe March 25.

On Tuesday last about 130 United States Regulars, completely equiped, marched from this town under the command of captain Asahel Nearing, for the Rapids, to join general Harrison's army.

We learn from a respectable source, that on the 9th inst. a party of Indians came into the settlement on the west branch of White water, and killed three men while engaged in making sugar—two of them were by the name of Beazley the other Morgan.

[*Cins. pap.*]

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *April* 2, 1813.

The following article indorsed on the back of a Washington City post bill, was received by the express mail, on Wednesday.

The Hornet has arrived at New York. On the 27th of February, off Demerara, she engaged the sloop of war, *Peacock*, of 21 guns. After an engagement of 15 minutes, she succeeded in capturing the Peacock, but in a few minutes after, the Peacock sunk. Four Americans and thirteen English went down in her.

A letter from a gentleman in the north western army, dated Fort Meigs, Miami Rapids, March 15, 1813, to his friend in this town, says, "Lieut. Walker, of the Pennsylvania militia, and a soldier, were shot and scalped a few days ago, on the other side of the river, while in pursuit of wild fowl, by the Indians.—This was done in our sight; and the Indians now begin to hover about us almost daily."

The Governor of this state has refused to sign the bill creating twenty-five additional Banks. He has returned it to the legislature with nine objections.

The bill directing the Governor to subscribe a million of dollars to the United States loan, has passed into a law. In the Senate there was but one vote in the negative, and in the House of Representatives 15. *Penn. Reg.*

Paying very dear for the Democratic Whistle.

During the last session of Congress the following enormous sums have been appropriated:—

Civil department and miscellaneous objects,	$ 1,500,000
Military, including balances of unexpended appropriations,	21,500,000
Naval, including ships to be built,	8,500,000
Redemption of Public Debt,	8,000,000
Additional Naval Officers,	350,000
Officers & crews of frtgates,	125,000
	$ 39,975,000

COMMUNICATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

This Speech is only remarkable for absurdity, and a repetition of that hackneyed bombast which has been so generally used to justify a war, now deprecated by a vast majority of the nation.—If Mr. Madison would only tear off the mask of hypocrisy which vieled him up on that occasion, he would then exhibit a most hedious spectre groaning under the terrible compunctions of shame and remorse for the innocent blood already shed, and the calamities which has, and is expected to overwhelm the nation.

But the most extraordinary part of the absurdity and delusion is contained in the following sentence—"That the war is stamped with that justice which invites the smiles of Heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination." One would imagine that poor Madison had not recovered from the impressions of some delusive dream, wherein the smiles of the people, as manifested in his re-election, was mistaken or construed into the smiles of Heaven upon the progress of the war. But to determine whether smiles or frowns hath attended our warlike measures, let any one who can remember, take a retrospect of the catalogue of successive losses and disasters which have accompanied our arms since the commencement of Hull's operations to the present moment, and he may fairly conclude, that instead of enjoying the smiles and protection of guardian angels, that a chosen band of demons were appointed as guides to conduct and decoy our councils, our armies, and our property into that abyss of destruction which has so far swallowed us up.

But we have a great consolation in some precious texts of scripture, which says, "that a father who loveth his son, chastiseth him"—and that "folly is bound up in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction driveth it far away." Now, may we not yet hope to be favoured with divine love from the great father of mankind, after he has sufficiently chastised us and opened our eyes to our folly.—That we are but children and infants in war, has been abundantly verified upon every melancholy event; and that folly, bordering upon madness, was bound up in the hearts of our rulers at the time it burst forth into the fatal declaration.—But, if our father should, in his infinite wisdom, still judge it necessary to use the rod with additional stripes, (which we have but too much reason to dread) we may yet venture to hope, that he will in due time administer relief to the stripes he has given, in curing the disorders of their distracted minds. But from the tenor of the speech, it appears that the heart of Pharoah is still hardened, and that there is no prospect of this relief until the goddess of war has glutted herself with the blood of Kentucky and Ohio, and our poor devoted armies. When we experience a fate similar to that of Bonaparte invading Russia, then perhaps we may see the necessity of confessing our folly and our crimes, and presenting the olive branch.

DIED,

At Meadville, (Penn.) about ten days ago, *Doct. T. P. Kennedy.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership, heretofore subsisting between David Hazleton, John Colby, and Leonard Richards, under the firm of *HAZLETON, COLBY & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against said firm, are requested to present their accounts to DAVID HAZLETON, for adjustment.

D. HAZLETON,
JOHN COLBY,
LEONARD RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1812.

N. B. The business will be continued by D. HAZLETON.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offer for Sale 600 or 400 acres of Land adjoining lines with Harmony on the north, between the Franklin road and that place; Breakneck creek runs through it, and there are two good improvements on the land, a good mill seat, and on the four hundred acres there are 200 of excellent bottom land with a good sugar camp. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM LIKEN.

Butler county, Cranberry township, March 1813.

WHISKEY.

SETH GROSVENOR,

At Mr. Morrow's Tavern, Wood street, will pay CASH for Whiskey, delivered immediately.

ALSO,

For a few Barrels Peach Brandy.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1812.

TO RENT.

A Convenient Brick House in the Diamond, adjoining Mr. Ball's Tavern. It will suit either for a Store or a private family.

Apply to

JAMES ADAMS.

Pittsburgh, March 22, 1813.

TO BE RENTED.

The lower part of the Masonic Hall in Wood Street, with a large and convenient Cellar under the same—by the year.

Possession will be given on the first day of April.

For terms enquire either of

GEO. ROBINSON, Esq.
JOHN GORMAN,
HENRY BAIRD, or,
ROBERT GRAHAM,

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of *William Cunningham, Stonecutter, deceased*, are requested to make payment on or before the first of July, (as no longer time will be given; and all those having demands against said estate, will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM WATSON, *Sen.*
WILLIAM WATSON, *Stonecutter.* } *Ex'rs.*

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1813.

OLIVER EVANS,

To the Millers.

THOSE who have my improvements in the manufacture of flour in use are requested to pay for licences at the following rates.

Rates the wages and boarding of a good miller $300 per year.

Ascertain the sum saved by the improvements in wages and boarding of millers in one year.—That sum is the price I demand for licence for the whole term, counting interest for the time past unpaid.

RULE FOR RATING.

The best mills in the old way requires at least 1 miller for every ten barrels of flour manufactured per day, but with my improvements, one hand for every twenty barrels manufactured per day is sufficient.

Therefore every twenty barrels manufactured per day, one miller is saved—seven feet millstones will manufacture 49 barrels—six feet 36 barrels—five feet 25 barrels—four feet 16 barrels per day.

Calculation of the gain by the use of the improvements.

In a mill manufacturing 20 barrels per day, one half at least is saved,	$300
Twenty barrels a day for 300 days is 6000 barrels per year, which at 50 cents per barrel gain, by making about 28 lbs. superfine flour more to each barrel than is made in the old way, as was proved in court at the late trials at Baltimore, by the witnesses, the gain is,	3,000
Total gain for one year is	$3,300
Without counting other advantages, such as dispatching more business, the convenience of grindins at night, saving from waste, &c.	
Total gain for fourteen years (the patent term) at $3,300 per year is - - - -	$46,200

The gain of one year is eleven times the price of license for the whole patent term.

The gain for the patent term is 154 times the price of licence.

I rely on the justice of the courts and juries of the United States, and must appeal to them to defend me against the unjust charges of "extortion and oppression," made by those millers who are already rich by the use of my improvements, and are unwilling to pay at the rates that others have paid cheerfully.—It is my duty to insist for both principal and interest of them. If any person thinks the price two high, they may quit the use, on paying interest for the past time.

If instead of spending time and money to travel the United States over and over to instruct millrights to make, and millers to use, and put the public in possession of my improvements, I had formed associations to carry on the milling business, and never sold a licence except to associates, I might have gained much more than I will ever get; but the public would not have had a tenth part of the benefit that they have had, & I would not have been charged with oppression or monopoly.

OLIVER EVANS.

Editors of Newspapers throughout the United States, are requested to give the above one insertion, and apply for payment to any of the agents of Oliver Evans

March 25. 1813

1tq.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE AND LOT,

LATE The property of Mansfield Banton, deceased, situated in 5th street, next door to Major Stewart's tavern. The Lot is 60 feet fronting on 5th street, by 130 feet deep, with a two story frame house, finished in the best manner, with a kitchen, smoke house and stable, together with a handsome garden, and choice collection of fruit trees. For terms apply to

GEO. MILTENBERGER, or
JAMES BROWN,

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813. tf

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has removed his school to *Mr. G. Cochran's* house in Market near Second street.

He takes this opportunity of presenting his first employers with his respectful acknowledgment, for having afforded him the means of evincing his steadiness and abilities in his line; and he pledges himself that his future exertions shall continues to entitle him to the public patronage.

JOHN C. BREVOST.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1813.

STOP THE THIEF!

WAS Stolen on the night of the 22d out of the Stable of the subscriber living in St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, a dirty Grey coloured horse, about sixteen hands and an half high, six years old this spring, is a natural pacer, is a little stiff in the off side hind leg, shod all round—has no other particular marks.

I will give Ten dollars reward for securing the Horse, so that the owner may get him, and for prosecuting the thief to conviction; or five dollars and reasonable expenses for the Horse alone.

CASPER MATES.

March 24, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELER informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

DESERTION.

DESERTED from Captain J. Wallace's company, on the 20th December last, OWEN MERIDITH, aged 28 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion; and JACOB HESS, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion. Whoever takes up said deserters and delivers them to any Officer of the United States Army, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or Five Dollars for either.

JOEL FERREE, *Lieut. Col 1st Regt. 2d. D. P. M.*

Miami Rapids, Feb. 26, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Girl,

who has upwards of 12 years to serve.—Is accustomed to house work. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 9, 1813.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

FOR SALE.

ONE undivided third part of FOUNTAIN FURNACE and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks of the first quality, situate in Logonier valley, Westmoreland county; and one undivided half part of ST. JOHN'S FURNACE, and between 2 and 3000 acres of Wood Land, with Ore Banks convenient to the Furnace, situate on Indian creek, Fayette county, (Pa.) It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises, as any person wishing to purchase will of course view them, and the terms of sale will be made known by the undersigned living in Connellsville, Fayette county.

JAMES RODGERS.

March 4, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office

HORSE BILLS,
HAND BILLS, BLANKS,
CARDS,

And Printing in general, executed in an elegant stile, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

Journeyme. Saddlers,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*

for the Bridgeport Glass Company

August 6th, 1812.

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE

MANUFACTORY,

Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the

SILVER PLATING BUSINESS

in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & M'Nickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

*** One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 3m

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, PITTSBURGH,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same, that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed.

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, a novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger, thirst* and *cold*. But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Travestie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

ORIGINAL, PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.

Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomack, giddinesr, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in histhroat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No.* 26, *Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No.* 233, *Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No.* 10, *sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No.* 178, *Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No.* 5, *Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David* [illegible] *Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No.* 78, *north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No.* 293, *Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No.* 85, *High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crosby & Segar, druggists, Market street.—In New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, No.* 38 *and* 64, *Maiden-lane. York Town, Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis, Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown, Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

A Gardner and Farmer WANTED.

I WISH to engage a person well qualified to take charge of a Fruit Garden, Nursery and Orchard, in the vicinity of this place; also, a person acquainted with Farming and the management of Stock. Families, consisting of several working hands will in both cases be desirable. None need apply but such as can come well resommended for industry, honesty and sobriety.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th February, 1813.

N. B. Wood Choppers also wanted.